

CENTER FOR DISABILITY ACCESS
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Orlando Garcia,

Plaintiff,

v.

Marcial Gonzalez;
Maria Gonzalez;
MGM Jewelry Inc., a California
Corporation

Defendants.

Case No.

**Complaint For Damages And
Injunctive Relief For Violations
Of: Americans With Disabilities
Act; Unruh Civil Rights Act**

Plaintiff Orlando Garcia complains of Marcial Gonzalez; Maria Gonzalez; MGM Jewelry Inc., a California Corporation; and alleges as follows:

PARTIES:

1. Plaintiff is a California resident with physical disabilities. Plaintiff suffers from Cerebral Palsy. He has manual dexterity issues. He cannot walk. He uses a wheelchair for mobility.

2. Defendants Marcial Gonzalez and Maria Gonzalez owned the real property located at or about 3266 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, California, in December 2021.

1 3. Defendants Marcial Gonzalez and Maria Gonzalez own the real
2 property located at or about 3266 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, California,
3 currently.

4 4. Defendant MGM Jewelry Inc. owned MGM Jewelry located at or about
5 3266 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, California, in December 2021.

6 5. Defendant MGM Jewelry Inc. owns MGM Jewelry located at or about
7 3266 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, California, currently.

8 6. Plaintiff does not know the true names of Defendants, their business
9 capacities, their ownership connection to the property and business, or their
10 relative responsibilities in causing the access violations herein complained of,
11 and alleges a joint venture and common enterprise by all such Defendants.
12 Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the Defendants herein is
13 responsible in some capacity for the events herein alleged, or is a necessary
14 party for obtaining appropriate relief. Plaintiff will seek leave to amend when
15 the true names, capacities, connections, and responsibilities of the Defendants
16 are ascertained.

17
18 **JURISDICTION & VENUE:**

19 7. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 28
20 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1343(a)(3) & (a)(4) for violations of the Americans with
21 Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq.

22 8. Pursuant to supplemental jurisdiction, an attendant and related cause
23 of action, arising from the same nucleus of operative facts and arising out of
24 the same transactions, is also brought under California's Unruh Civil Rights
25 Act, which act expressly incorporates the Americans with Disabilities Act.

26 9. Venue is proper in this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and is
27 founded on the fact that the real property which is the subject of this action is
28 located in this district and that Plaintiff's cause of action arose in this district.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS:

10. Plaintiff went to MGM Jewelry in December 2021 with the intention to avail himself of its goods or services motivated in part to determine if the defendants comply with the disability access laws. Not only did Plaintiff personally encounter the unlawful barriers in December 2021, but he wanted to return and patronize the business two more times but was specifically deterred due to his actual personal knowledge of the barriers gleaned from his encounter with them.

11. MGM Jewelry is a facility open to the public, a place of public accommodation, and a business establishment.

12. Unfortunately, on the date of the plaintiff's visit, the defendants failed to provide wheelchair accessible parking in conformance with the ADA Standards as it relates to wheelchair users like the plaintiff.

13. MGM Jewelry provides parking to its customers but fails to provide wheelchair accessible parking in conformance with the ADA Standards.

14. One problem that plaintiff encountered was that there no accessible parking whatsoever in the parking lot.

15. Plaintiff believes that there are other features of the parking that likely fail to comply with the ADA Standards and seeks to have fully compliant parking for wheelchair users.

16. On information and belief, the defendants currently fail to provide wheelchair accessible parking.

17. Additionally, on the date of the plaintiff's visit, the defendants failed to provide wheelchair accessible paths of travel in conformance with the ADA Standards as it relates to wheelchair users like the plaintiff.

18. MGM Jewelry provides paths of travel to its customers but fails to provide wheelchair accessible paths of travel in conformance with the ADA Standards.

1 19. One problem that plaintiff encountered was that the paths of travel at
2 the entrance of MGM Jewelry narrowed to about 26 inches in width. Plaintiff
3 could not navigate his way through the interior of MGM Jewelry because of
4 this narrow pathway.

5 20. Plaintiff believes that there are other features of the paths of travel that
6 likely fail to comply with the ADA Standards and seeks to have fully compliant
7 paths of travel for wheelchair users.

8 21. On information and belief, the defendants currently fail to provide
9 wheelchair accessible paths of travel.

10 22. The failure to provide accessible facilities created difficulty and
11 discomfort for the Plaintiff.

12 23. These barriers relate to and impact the plaintiff's disability. Plaintiff
13 personally encountered these barriers.

14 24. As a wheelchair user, the plaintiff benefits from and is entitled to use
15 wheelchair accessible facilities. By failing to provide accessible facilities, the
16 defendants denied the plaintiff full and equal access.

17 25. The defendants have failed to maintain in working and useable
18 conditions those features required to provide ready access to persons with
19 disabilities.

20 26. The barriers identified above are easily removed without much
21 difficulty or expense. They are the types of barriers identified by the
22 Department of Justice as presumably readily achievable to remove and, in fact,
23 these barriers are readily achievable to remove. Moreover, there are numerous
24 alternative accommodations that could be made to provide a greater level of
25 access if complete removal were not achievable.

26 27. Plaintiff will return to MGM Jewelry to avail himself of its goods or
27 services and to determine compliance with the disability access laws once it is
28 represented to him that MGM Jewelry and its facilities are accessible. Plaintiff

1 is currently deterred from doing so because of his knowledge of the existing
 2 barriers and his uncertainty about the existence of yet other barriers on the
 3 site. If the barriers are not removed, the plaintiff will face unlawful and
 4 discriminatory barriers again.

5 28. Given the obvious and blatant nature of the barriers and violations
 6 alleged herein, the plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that there are
 7 other violations and barriers on the site that relate to his disability. Plaintiff will
 8 amend the complaint, to provide proper notice regarding the scope of this
 9 lawsuit, once he conducts a site inspection. However, please be on notice that
 10 the plaintiff seeks to have all barriers related to his disability remedied. See
 11 *Doran v. 7-11*, 524 F.3d 1034 (9th Cir. 2008) (holding that once a plaintiff
 12 encounters one barrier at a site, he can sue to have all barriers that relate to his
 13 disability removed regardless of whether he personally encountered them).
 14

15 **I. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS**
 16 **WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990** (On behalf of Plaintiff and against all
 17 Defendants.) (42 U.S.C. section 12101, et seq.)

18 29. Plaintiff re-pleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth
 19 again herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this
 20 complaint.

21 30. Under the ADA, it is an act of discrimination to fail to ensure that the
 22 privileges, advantages, accommodations, facilities, goods and services of any
 23 place of public accommodation is offered on a full and equal basis by anyone
 24 who owns, leases, or operates a place of public accommodation. See 42 U.S.C.
 25 § 12182(a). Discrimination is defined, inter alia, as follows:

- 26 a. A failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices,
 27 or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford
 28 goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or

1 accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the
2 accommodation would work a fundamental alteration of those
3 services and facilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).

4 b. A failure to remove architectural barriers where such removal is
5 readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv). Barriers are
6 defined by reference to the ADA Standards.

7 c. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the
8 maximum extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are
9 readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities,
10 including individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the
11 maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and
12 the bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the
13 altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals
14 with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

15 31. When a business provides paths of travel, it must provide accessible
16 paths of travel.

17 32. Here, accessible paths of travel have not been provided in conformance
18 with the ADA Standards.

19 33. When a business provides parking, it must provide accessible parking.

20 34. Here, accessible parking has not been provided in conformance with the
21 ADA Standards.

22 35. The Safe Harbor provisions of the 2010 Standards are not applicable
23 here because the conditions challenged in this lawsuit do not comply with the
24 1991 Standards.

25 36. A public accommodation must maintain in operable working condition
26 those features of its facilities and equipment that are required to be readily
27 accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. 28 C.F.R. § 36.211(a).

28 37. Here, the failure to ensure that the accessible facilities were available

and ready to be used by the plaintiff is a violation of the law.

II. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF THE UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT (On behalf of Plaintiff and against all Defendants.) (Cal. Civ. Code § 51-53.)

38. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this complaint. The Unruh Civil Rights Act (“Unruh Act”) guarantees, inter alia, that persons with disabilities are entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishment of every kind whatsoever within the jurisdiction of the State of California. Cal. Civ. Code § 51(b).

39. The Unruh Act provides that a violation of the ADA is a violation of the Unruh Act. Cal. Civ. Code, § 51(f).

40. Defendants’ acts and omissions, as herein alleged, have violated the Unruh Act by, inter alia, denying, or aiding, or inciting the denial of, Plaintiff’s rights to full and equal use of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services offered.

41. Because the violation of the Unruh Civil Rights Act resulted in difficulty, discomfort or embarrassment for the plaintiff, the defendants are also each responsible for statutory damages, i.e., a civil penalty. (Civ. Code § 55.56(a)-(c).)

PRAYER:

Wherefore, Plaintiff prays that this Court award damages and provide relief as follows:

1. For injunctive relief, compelling Defendants to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act. Note: the

1 plaintiff is not invoking section 55 of the California Civil Code and is not
2 seeking injunctive relief under the Disabled Persons Act at all.

3 2. For equitable nominal damages for violation of the ADA. See
4 Uzuegbunam v. Preczewski, --- U.S. ---, 2021 WL 850106 (U.S. Mar. 8, 2021)
5 and any other equitable relief the Court sees fit to grant.

6 3. Damages under the Unruh Civil Rights Act, which provides for actual
7 damages and a statutory minimum of \$4,000 for each offense.

8 4. Reasonable attorney fees, litigation expenses and costs of suit, pursuant
9 to 42 U.S.C. § 12205; and Cal. Civ. Code §§ 52.

10
11 Dated: December 29, 2021

CENTER FOR DISABILITY ACCESS

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13 By: 

14 Amanda Seabock, Esq.
15 Attorney for plaintiff
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